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are considerably under the average; while during the months of July, August, and September, the proportion of sickness attains its maximum. April and May prove peculiarly fatal to chronic cases among the troops in this kingdom; but at least nine-tenths of these are from consumption. It might be supposed that these results are influenced by the furloughs which commanding officers are permitted to grant between the 1st November and 10th March, to the extent of 10 per troop or company; but by the returns of January last, which may be assumed as a fair average, only 2½ per cent. of the Cavalry force, and 5 per cent. of the Infantry, were absent on furlough.

Whatever may be the causes which give such an unhealthy character to the autumnal season, they operate no less powerfully in the French army than in our own; but they seem to be a month later in coming into action, and continue for a month longer than in this country. This may arise from a difference in the periods embraced in the return, according to the time to which they are made up. According to M. Quetelet, the autumnal months, instead of being, as in the army, the most fatal, are, in civil life, the reverse, at those periods of life corresponding to the average ages of our soldiers.

It has been stated by Mr. Edmonds, in his paper "On the Sickness and Mortality of London Artisans," that the minimum quarterly sickness was in the three months, May, June, and July; and that the maximum quarterly sickness was in the three months, January, February, and March—the maximum being to the minimum in the proportion of 4 to 3.

If there exists that difference in the liability to disease at the same seasons, between the military and civil population of the same city, as these various returns would lead us to suppose, there must be some secret agency which has hitherto eluded detection. To the medical man, therefore, who ought to be the preserver as well as the licensed restorer of the public health, we must look, to determine the nature of that influence which the statistician has proved to exist.

Statistics of the Tin-Mines in Cornwall, and of the Consumption of Tin in Great Britain. By JOSEPH CARNE, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

THE commencement of tin-mining in Cornwall lies far beyond the period of authentic history; but for ages, and even perhaps until within the last two or three centuries, all the Cornish tin was produced, either from diluvial ores (known by the name of stream-tin) or from deposits (either in veins or in floors*) near the surface. The word *mining* can only be applied to the latter, in which all the operations must have been open to the sun. There are in different parts of Cornwall many extensive chasms which bear evidence to this early mode of mining. The number of people employed in these operations must have been very small in comparison with the number required to produce the same quantity of tin-ore on the present system of mining, and the consumption of articles, now so necessary in mining operations, must have been very limited.

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* Horizontal beds, usually connected with veins.

It must be evident, that the quantity of diluvial ores would be gradually reduced, as these deposits were discovered without extensive research, and the ore was obtained at comparatively small expense.

It would answer no purpose at present to go through the different stages and periods of mining for tin. The information given in Sir Charles Lemon's paper on the Statistics of the Copper-mines,* relative to the advance of mining with respect to machinery, economy, &c., will apply to tin-mines as well as those of copper, and the mines which he has enumerated, with the number of people employed in them, comprise tin as well as copper-mines. I can, therefore, offer only a few general remarks applicable to the tin-mines and the tin-trade separately.

Until the latter part of the seventeenth century, all the tin produced in Cornwall, whether from streams or mines, was smelted in blast-furnaces with charcoal. It was not until the former part of that century that pit-coal had been successfully applied to the smelting of any of the metals. The decrease of wood in Cornwall, and the consequent increasing expense of smelting tin with charcoal, naturally induced the tinners to turn to any substitute, and to try the use of pit-coal. This was probably the immediate cause of the erection of air (reverberatory) furnaces, in which the fuel and the ore were separated, and culm-coal (possessing much of the properties of charcoal) mixed as a flux with the ore.

I believe the first air-furnace for smelting tin was erected about the year 1680; since that period nearly all the mine-tin of Cornwall has been smelted in air-furnaces.

With respect to the produce of the tin-mines, I cannot go back further than the year 1750; and from that year until the close of 1837 the account is complete.

No. 1.—*Produce of the Tin-Mines of Cornwall in each Year from* 1750 *to* 1837.

Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
1750	2,876	1772	3,159	1794	3,351	1816	3,348
1751	2,273	1773	2,852	1795	3,440	1817	4,120
1752	2,550	1774	2,458	1796	3,061	1818	4,066
1753	2,516	1775	2,619	1797	3,240	1819	3,315
1754	2,724	1776	2,652	1798	2,820	1820	2,990
1755	2,757	1777	2,770	1799	2,862	1821	3,373
1756	2,774	1778	2,515	1800	2,522	1822	3,278
1757	2,752	1779	2,678	1801	2,365	1823	4,213
1758	2,720	1780	2,928	1802	2,668	1824	5,005
1759	2,637	1781	2,610	1803	2,960	1825	4,358
1760	2,717	1782	2,546	1804	3,041	1826	4,603
1761	2,395	1783	2,570	1805	2,785	1827	5,555
1762	2,584	1784	2,685	1806	2,905	1828	4,931
1763	2,736	1785	2,885	1807	2,465	1829	4,434
1764	2,618	1786	3,399	1808	2,371	1830	4,444
1765	2,757	1787	3,204	1809	2,548	1831	4,300
1766	3,055	1788	2,352	1810	2,036	1832	4,323
1767	2,850	1789	3,405	1811	2,385	1833	4,065
1768	2,667	1790	3,193	1812	2,373	1834	2,989
1769	2,898	1791	3,470	1813	2,324	1835	4,228
1770	2,977	1792	3,809	1814	2,611	1836	4,054
1771	2,823	1793	3,202	1815	2,941	1837	4,790

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* Journal, Vol. I., p. 65.

From this it appears, that for 35 years after 1750 there was no increase in the produce; and that, if the average of the last ten years be compared with that of the first ten years, the increase is only about 64 per cent.: and even by a comparison of the last year (which exceeded several previous years) with the first, the increase in 88 years has been only 75 per cent., whilst the quantity of copper in the same period has increased from about 1,500 to upwards of 10,000 tons, or about 600 per cent.

From an old document, I am enabled to state the price paid for tin to the tinners in Cornwall for upwards of 40 years from 1746:—

No. 2.—*Average Prices of Tin paid to the Tinner in Cornwall in each Year from* 1746 *to* 1788.

Years.	Per Cwt.		Years.	Per Cwt.		Years.	Per Cwt.		Years.	Per Cwt.	
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
1746	60	0	1757	59	0	1768	69	0	1779	60	0
1747	62	0	1758	56	6	1769	69	0	1780	61	3
1748	63	4	1759	56	0	1770	68	0	1781	64	3
1749	63	9	1760	56	0	1771	64	6	1782	70	0
1750	65	0	1761	60	0	1772	61	0	1783	70	0
1751	65	0	1762	64	6	1773	53	9	1784	70	0
1752	67	0	1763	69	0	1774	55	0	1785	70	0
1753	68	0	1764	69	0	1775	60	0	1786	72	0
1754	67	9	1765	69	0	1776	59	6	1787	72	0
1755	66	3	1766	69	0	1777	59	6	1788 began at 72*s*.		
1756	62	3	1767	69	0	1778	60	6	and fell to 58*s*.		

Average of 42 years to the end of 1787, 64*s*. 4*d*.

In the year 1786 the quantity produced suddenly increased upwards of 500 tons above that of the preceding year, and this increased produce continuing, and a large importation of Banca tin into Holland having taken place in 1787, the price in 1788 fell from 72*s*. to 58*s*., and it would probably have fallen still lower had not a new and unexpected market been opened. This was no other than the East Indies.

Mr. George Unwin, a purser of an East India ship, had in 1787, as an adventure, taken some tin from the Malacca Isles to China, and made a handsome profit by his speculation. On his return to England, having learned the price of tin in Cornwall, he brought the subject before the East India Company, and made it appear to them that, at the low price of Cornish tin, it might be sent to China as cheap as the Dutch could send their Malacca tin thither. In 1789 the East India Company purchased and sent out a small quantity, which fully answered their expectations; upon which they entered into arrangements with the tinners of Cornwall for an annual supply. This exportation to India speedily advanced the price in Cornwall; but the Cornish, having found the benefit of such a connection, were not easily induced to relinquish it. An artificial system was therefore created, by which the East India Company were still supplied, although their price was lower than that paid to the tinners in Cornwall, whilst the price in the home market was kept high enough to make up the deficiency. By this system the quantity delivered to the East India Company had always reference to the produce of the mines and the demand at home, this varying from 500 to 1500 tons per annum, and the average price of tin in Europe was, in consequence, much higher than it otherwise would have been.

The price first paid by the East India Company was 68*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton, delivered on board their ships in London. In 1792 it was advanced to 71*l*, and on the renewal of their Charter, about that period, they agreed to take as much as 800 tons annually at 75*l.*, and a further quantity of 400 tons (should the Cornish wish to sell it) at 68*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* These prices continued until 1809, when the difference between 75*l.* and the price of the home market was so great, that the Cornish refused to sell any more unless the price were advanced, and in 1810 none was exported to India. In 1811 the Company advanced the price to 78*l.*, and in 1812 to 80*l.* The system however became more and more difficult to maintain, and in 1817 this connection with the East India Company terminated, and only a few small parcels were afterwards exported to India.

With these remarks I propose, in order to give a general idea of the prices of tin at different times, and the amount in money which it produced, to divide the 88 years, of which I have given the produce (1750 to 1837), into three distinct periods, the second of which embraces the years during which the exportation to India continued.

No. 3.

First Period, 39 years, from 1750 to 1788 inclusive. This period comes down to the commencement of the exportation to India.

The quantity produced was 107,536 tons, of which the average price was 64*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Amount paid to the tinner . . . £6,936,072

Average per annum, 2,757 tons £177,847

Second Period, 28 years, from 1789 to 1816 inclusive. This includes the whole period in which the exportation to India continued (with trifling exceptions).

	Tons.		Per Cwt.	£.
The quantity produced was .	80,501.			
Sold to the East India Company	20,711.	Net price	64*s.* 2*d.*	7,204,839
Remainder	59,790.	Price in London	98*s.* 4*d.*	

Average price, 89*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

But as this was the price in the market, the duty on the whole (with fees) amounting to 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., the expense of delivery and sale of 59,790 tons, perhaps 3*s.* per cwt., and the merchant's profit, perhaps 3*s.* more on the whole, must be deducted. The price paid to the tinner in Cornwall, will be then about 79*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

Average per annum, 2,875 tons at 79*s.* 9*d.* (or in round numbers 80*s.*) £230,000

Third Period, 21 years, from 1817 to 1837 inclusive.

	Tons.		
The quantity produced was	88,434		
Two small sales to the East India Company . . .	440	Sold at 65*s.*, net price 55*s.* 8*d.*	
Remainder . . .	87,994	,, 84*s.*, with the same deductions as in the last period	£7,416,000

The average per annum will be 4,211 tons, at 73*s.* to the tinner £307,400

There are now three kinds of tin made in Cornwall, viz., grain-tin, refined tin, and common tin.

Grain-tin was formerly made solely in blast-furnaces, only from the diluvial tin-ores, or what is generally called stream-tin, remarkable for its superior purity.

It was the only kind of tin used for making tin plates (or rather for tinning the plates of iron), on account partly of its fluidity, and partly of its superior colour and lustre. It was also used, in small quantities, in dyeing scarlet and in making tinfoil.

The price was much higher than that of common tin. I have known it 20*s*. to 30*s*. per cwt. higher.

Grain-tin has lately been almost wholly made in reverberatory furnaces, like other tin, but still generally from diluvial ores, although mixed, in a small degree, with the very purest mine ores. This cheaper mode of manufacture has greatly reduced the price.

Nearly 40 years ago, when scarcely enough grain-tin could be procured for the use of the tin-plate manufacturers, the tin-smelters, by selecting particular ores, commenced making tin of such a quality as was quite fluid enough for tin plates, although not of so fine a colour; which was used for the first coat on the iron plate, and grain-tin for the second (for all the plates are dipped twice in the tin). This is called refined tin, and its quality has been so much improved, (although still it is not equal to grain-tin,) that by most of the tin-plate manufacturers no other tin is now used. There are a few, however, who still use grain-tin for the outer coat of the plate.

Common tin is made from the mass of the tin-ores of Cornwall.

I have annexed a statement of the quantities of grain-tin and other tin made in the 20 years ending with 1837. By the old Stannary laws, the grain-tin was always entered in the Duchy books separately from the other tin, and it was thereby easy to ascertain the quantity made; but as the refined tin has never been distinguished in this way from the common, it is impossible to get at the exact quantity. It has, however, been gradually increasing, and it is supposed that at present the grain and refined tin together amount to nearly one-half of the whole.

No. 4.

Years.	Grain Tin. Tons.	Refined and Common Tin. Tons.
1818	660	3,406
1819	325	2,990
1820	306	2,684
1821	394	2,979
1822	377	2,901
1823	423	3,790
1824	494	4,511
1825	321	4,037
1826	265	4,338
1827	311	5,244
1828	314	4,617
1829	246	4,188
1830	315	4,129
1831	240	4,060
1832	236	4,087
1833	216	3,849
1834	244	3,745
1835	267	3,961
1836	296	3,758
1837	259	4,531
	6,509	77,805
Average about $\frac{1}{13}$ part . .	325	3,890

The relative prices of the different kinds of tin are now :—

	s.	
Superior grain for dyeing, &c.	99	Per Cwt.
Tin-plate grain.	94	
Refined ditto	89	
Common ditto	82	

The name grain-tin appears to have been given to it from its quality of granulating. This is done by placing a block of it in a furnace-kettle and heating it as high as it will bear without melting; it is then raised by a pulley to a considerable height, and suddenly dropped on a hard surface, by which it becomes instantly divided into small striated masses, to which the name *grains* has been given.

As contradistinguished from this, the other tin was formerly called *block-tin*, but this distinction has long been disused.

The quantity of grain-tin now consumed in dyeing, and in making tin-foil, is nearly, if not quite, 200 tons per annum.

The prices of tin in the home market, for the twenty years ending with 1837, were as follows :—

No. 5.—*Price of Tin in the Home Market in each Year from* 1818 *to* 1837.

Years.	Common Tin in London. *s.*	*d.*	Refined Tin in Wales. *s.*	*d.*
1818	84	9	88	6
1819	75	3	78	6
1820	73	3	76	9
1821	75	8	81	0
1822	79	6	100	9
1823	94	9	105	3
1824	88	0	93	3
1825	91	4	94	6
1826	77	0	82	3
1827	76	0	83	3
1828	73	3	81	9
1829	74	0	80	3
1830	73	9	78	0
1831	73	6	83	0
1832	72	9	78	0
1333	72	9	78	9
1834	78	0	88	6
1835	91	6	99	0
1836	109	6	114	3
1837	88	0	93	3

The price of tin-plate grain-tin is usually about 5*s.* per cwt. above the price of refined tin.

I do not possess any record of the quantity of British (or Cornish) tin exported prior to 1783. From that year to 1837 the account is complete, with the exception of the years 1809 and 1813. In the former, I think 1500 tons will not be far from the truth. In 1813 the Custom-house was burnt, and no account could be obtained; but perhaps 1200 tons may be stated as the quantity, as nearly as possible.

No. 6.—*Quantities of British Tin exported in each Year from* 1783 *to* 1838.

Years.	Tons.
1783	1,690
1784	1,564
1785	2,002
1786	2,348
1787	2,230
1788	2,322
1789	2,215
1790	2,910
1791	2,618
1792	2,884
1793	1,981
1794	2,312
1795	3,004
1796	2,756
1797	1,840
1798	2,214
1799	1,713
1800	1,782
1801	1,721
1802	1,663
1803	1,553
1804	1,949
1805	1,641
1806	1,415
1807	1,229
1808	1,469
1809	1,500*
1810	825
1811	862
1812	1,444
1813	†
1814	993
1815	1,244
1816	1,719
1817	2,382
1818	1,702
1819	1,390
1820	1,292
1821	1,461
1822	1,792
1823	1,318
1824	1,844
1825	1,712
1826	2,182
1827	2,474
1828	2,071
1829	1,661
1830	1,521
1831	1,088
1832	1,592
1833	1,249
1834	468
1835	388
1836	558
1837	864
1838	1,254

* The account for this year is imperfect, but from the particulars which are known, the quantity mentioned cannot be far from the truth.

Custom-house burnt. No accounts could be obtained

From the preceding account the gradual increase in the quantity of tin consumed in Great Britain may easily be seen. It amounted—

No. 7.

				Tons.		Tons.
In 8 years, from	1783	to 1790,	to	7,412,	or annually	926
10 ,,	1791	„ 1800,	,,	7,545,	,,	754
10 ,,	1801	„ 1810,	,,	11,179,	,,	1,118
10 ,,	1811	„ 1820,	supposed to	16,000,	,,	1,600
10 ,,	1821	„ 1830,	to	26,158,	,,	2,616
7 ,,	1831	„ 1837,	,,	23,542,	,,	3,363

The causes of the rapid increase of the home consumption are the great extension of the tin-plate manufacture, and those of Prince's metal, Queen's metal, Britannia metal, &c. wares.

No. 8.—*The relative Quantities of British Tin exported in the same Periods.*

				Tons.		Tons.	
In 8 years, from	1783	to 1790,	produced	24,593,	exported	17,281	or $\frac{7}{10}$
10 ,,	1791	„ 1800,	,,	31,777,	,,	24,232	„ $\frac{3}{4}$
10 ,,	1801	„ 1810,	,,	76,144,	,,	14,965	„ $\frac{4}{7}$
10 ,,	1811	„ 1820,	,,	30,473,	,, ab.	14,200	„ $\frac{7}{15}$
10 ,,	1821	„ 1830,	,,	44,194,	,,	18,036	„ $\frac{2}{5}$
7 ,,	1831	„ 1837,	,,	29,749,	,,	6,207	„ $\frac{1}{5}$

No. 9.—*Quantities of Foreign Tin imported (on Bond) into, and exported from, Great Britain, in each Year from* 1815 *to* 1838.

	Imported.	Exported.		Imported.	Exported.
Years.	Tons.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Tons.
1815	325	198	1827	111	147
1816	275	279	1828	169	163
1817	235	278	1829	134	129
1818	72	69	1830	776	521
1819	15	116	1831	405	611
1820	65	152	1832	1,460	1,086
1821	55	32	1833	1,756	1,992
1822	77	96	1834	2,338	2,334
1823	323	275	1835	985	1,190
1824	319	235	1836	1,162	861
1825	211	235	1837	1,455	1,461
1826	170	282	1838	1,536	1,451

No. 7 contains a statement of the relative increase in the consumption of tin in Great Britain. It would naturally be expected, that as the consumption in the last period was nearly four times as much as in the first, the produce of the mines would have proportionably increased; but the statement No. 8, of the relative quantities exported in the same period, will shew that the diminution of the one (allowing for the real increase of produce) was nearly equal to the increase of the other. The cause of this falling-off in the quantity exported may be easily found in the gradual increase of foreign tin imported into Europe and America, which, being rendered lower than Cornish tin could be afforded, naturally displaced it.

No. 9 contains an account of the quantities of foreign tin imported into and exported from Great Britain, but it is of little use except to shew the rapid increase; for, without the knowledge of the quantities imported into other parts of Europe and America, it affords no data for other calculations.

I am not aware when tin was first brought into Europe from Banca; but in an old document in my possession I find the quantities brought to Holland (the only country into which it could then be imported) in 30 years, from 1760 to 1789 inclusive, were as follows:—

No. 10.—*Quantities of Banca Tin brought to Holland in each Year from* 1760 *to* 1789.

Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
1760	324	1770	210	1780	310
1761	185	1771	311	1781	None.
1762	325	1772	457	1782	44
1763	369	1773	210	1783	136
1764	60	1774	311	1784	372
1765	279	1775	390	1785	310
1766	146	1776	256	1786	195
1767	167	1777	250	1787	543
1768	311	1778	262	1788	80
1769	457	1779	409	1789	40

From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I calculate the quantity now produced in Banca at about 2700 tons, and in other islands, and the Malayan peninsula, about 1300 tons, or 4000 tons in all annually. The latter is known by the name of Straits' tin, and is always considered as of more doubtful quality than the Banca tin. What part of this produce goes to China it is almost impossible to ascertain.

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the number of people employed in mines producing tin. In tin-mines, exclusively, it might easily be estimated; but a large portion of the tin is raised from mines which also produce copper, and are called copper-mines. I can only therefore estimate the number in the mass at about 10,000 men, women, and children; and these have perhaps 30,000 more dependent on them.

The same cause makes it equally difficult to ascertain the quantities of the different articles consumed in the mines.

When the mines just pay the expenses of working them, about one-half of the cost of the tin may be reckoned as paid to the workmen, and the other half for agency, expense of draining the mines, coal, timber, machinery, &c.

The tin-mines of Cornwall have not, on the whole, been a profitable concern. The year 1837 was a peculiarly unprofitable one. The state of the tin-mines in that year was particularly ascertained for the information of the Government, on an application from the miners for the abolition of the duty paid to the Duke of Cornwall. The result was as follows:—

	£.
Loss on 58 mines	111,517
Deduct the supposed increase in the value of the property on the mines . .	31,000
	80,517
Profit on 10 mines	20,358
Net Loss	£60,159

This great loss was caused partly by the almost unprecedented low price of tin in 1837, and also by the unfortunate termination of many of the scrip concerns. No one will suppose that it presents a view of the general state of the tin-mines.

Until 1838 all the tin of Cornwall paid a duty of 4*s*. per 120 lbs. to the Duke of Cornwall, or to the sovereign when there was no duke: the fees to the officers, and the loss of time, were equal to 1*s*. more. This duty is now however abolished, and the miners reap the benefit.

Letter from Dr. Julius, Foreign Member of the Statistical Society of London, &c., pointing out the Excess of Male Births among Jews in the City of Hamburg.

Hamburg, February, 1839.

I HOPE I shall soon be able to transmit to you, for the Society's information, a Paper on the State of Crime in the kingdom of Naples.

Meanwhile, I beg you to lay before the Society the following table of the number of births in the city and suburbs of Hamburg during the twelve years from 1826 to 1837, distinguishing the sexes and races. This table gives the remarkable result, *already observed in other places*, that the proportion of boys born among the Jews is much larger than among Christians. In Hamburg, the proportion of female to male births, from 1826 to 1837, has been equal among the Christians to 100 : 105·76, and among the Jews to 100 : 114·81.*

(Signed) JULIUS.

Table of Births in the City and Suburbs of Hamburg, in each Year from 1826 *to* 1837.

YEARS.	LIVING BIRTHS.						STILL-BORN.
	Christians.		Jews.		Total.		Christians and Jews.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys and Girls.
1826†	1674	1600	116	103	1790	1703	242
1827	2043	1928	93	90	2136	2018	205
1828	2009	2001	110	92	2119	2093	345
1829	2174	2059	111	111	2285	2170	260
1830	2160	1943	104	101	2264	2044	274
1831†	1878	1738	113	91	1991	1829	339
1832	2277	2179	105	96	2382	2275	283
1833	2401	2251	118	97	2519	2348	387
1834	2557	2329	118	108	2675	2437	317
1835	2198	2217	126	102	2324	2319	417
1836	1982	1852	127	99	2109	1951	318
1837	2237	2100	118	100	2355	2200	349
Total .	25,590	24,197	1359	1190	26,949	25,387	3736
Proportions	100 to 105·76		100 to 114·81		100 to 106·15		1 to 14 Living Births.

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* In Prussia, upon an average of the fifteen years from 1820 to 1834, the proportion of female to male births among the whole population, including the Jews, was 100 : 105·97, and among the Jews alone, 100 : 111·21.—*See* "A Statistical view of Births and Deaths in the Prussian States." Transactions of the Statistical Society of London. Part I., p. 125.—ED.

† The years 1826 and 1831 were both marked by commercial distress, producing immediately a diminution of births.